THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
One month, $10 00
Three months, 20 00
Six months, 40 00

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
One month, $ 4 00
Three months, 10 00
Six months, 20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

The President's Message.

RICHMOND, March 14.

The President addressed an important message to Congress yesterday, which was read in secret session. He says the country is now environed with perils which it is our duty to calmly contemplate. The recent military successes of the enemy have had the natural effect of encouraging our foes and discouraging our people. The capitol of the Confederate States is now threatened and in greater danger than it has heretofore been during the war. This fact is stated without reserve as due to the people in whose constancy and courage my entire trust is reposed, and to Congress in whose wisdom and resolute spirit the people have confided for adoption of measures which are required to guard them from threatened points.

The President states that it is his deliberate conviction that it is within our power to avert the calamities which menace us and secure the triumph to our sacred cause. This result is to be obtained by that prompt resolute devotion of the whole of the resources of men and money in the Confederacy to the achieving of our liberties and independence. We need for carrying on the war successfully, men and supplies for the army. We have both within the country sufficient to attain success. For the purchase of supplies the Treasury must be provided with means.

He recommends for reasons stated that Congress devise means for making available coin within the Confederacy for the purpose of supplying the army with two millions of dollars income.

The army of Virginia and North Carolina, can be amply supported for the remainder of the year.

An important law should be amended to authorize the impressment of supplies without making payment on valuation, and time of impressment, this power is admitted to be objectionable, but all objections must reduce to absolute necessity. He also suggests the valuation of supplies impressed at specie rates the obligation of the government to be given for the payment of the price in coin with interest, or at option of the creditor returned in kind. The President says the measures passed during the present session for recruiting the army are insufficient. He is impelled by profound convictions of duty and stimulated by perils which surround our country to urge additional legislation on this subject.

The bill employing negroes as soldiers had not reached him though the printed journals inform him of its passage. Much relief is anticipated from this measure though he fears less than would have resulted from its adoption at an earlier time.

The President recommended the repeal of all class of exemptions so as to strengthen the forces in the field and abate discontent in the army. The measure most needed, however for affording an effective increase in our military strength is a great militia law, providing not only how and of what persons of the militia are to be organized, but provide the mode of calling them out of the States reserving the appointment of officers.

The President sternly urges the suspension of privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus and says the time has arrived when 'tis not advisble or expedient but almost indispensable to the successful result of the war with the prompt abolition of the measure above recommended and the united hearty co-operation of Congress and the people in execution of the laws and the defence of the country we may enter upon the present campaign with cheerful confidence in the result let whatever resource remaining available but be united in the resolution to be free.

We must continue this struggle to a successful issue, or make abject cowardly submission.

The President then informs Congress that in the course of the conference at Fortress Monroe a suggestion was made by one of our Commissioners for negotiating by means of a convention between the commanding Generals of the armies of the belligerents. Lincoln did not accept the suggestion. Subsequently Ord asked an interview with Longstreet, during which the latter was informed there was possibly a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties by means of a military convention. Lee according to these instructions wrote to Grant on the 2nd inst. proposing to meet him for conference on the subject, stating he was vested with the requisite authority. Grant replied he had no authority to accede to the proposed conference, that his power extended only to making conference on subjects purely military. Thus it appears the Government of the United States will not make any terms or agreement whatever for the cessation of hostilities. There remains no choice for us but to continue the contest to a final issue.

The President invites attention to the means by which above all others we may hope to escape the calamities that would result from failure. Prominent is the necessity for an earnest and cordial cooperation between all departments of the Government, State and Confederate, and all eminent citizens throughout the Confederacy. To Senators and Representatives do the people especially look for encouragement and counsel. Thus united in one common, holy cause, rising above all selfish considerations, rendering all our means and faculties tributary to the country's welfare, let us bow submissively to the divine will, and reverently invoke the blessing of our Heavenly Father.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 14.

The situation here still unchanged.

Some slight skirmishing occurred yesterday afternoon on our extreme right, but nothing important resulted.

Considerable activity existing in the enemy's lines since the commencement of good weather, and it is thought that hostilities would very soon begin.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1865. [No. 276.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 14.

The House adopted the resolution last night for adjournment to-day. Yeas forty five, Nays nineteen.

In the Senate to-day this resolution was concurred in, Yeas 8, Nays 6.

The Senate passed the House bill relative to the impressment of slaves.

The bill abolishing the office of Provost Marshal, returned with the President's rejections, was again under consideration and finally rejected.

The House bill amending the act to diminish the number of exemptions and details was passed.

The House passed a bill granting free transportation to disabled soldiers.

Nothing else of interest done in open session.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—An officer in Hood's Army has handed us the following note for publication, as an instance of cool rascality almost unsurpassed. The officer had secured a furlough for a wounded Lieutenant in his command, which was sent off to him by mail, during the confusion of movements at Chattanooga. The subjoined note sufficiently explains itself:

GRIFFIN, Ga., Sept. 14.

LIEUTENANT: In the evacuation of Atlanta, I stole a mail sack, and in overhauling its contents found your furlough which I enclose. In keeping it from you this long I hope you will not think I meant you any wrong. I have been home and enjoyed ten days on its credit. Hope you may spend the time at home pleasantly. A little action will only the better prepare you to enjoy it.

Your unknown and much obliged friend,
ICHABOD.

Build high stables, that is high between floors. Most stables are built low, "because they are warmer." But such people forget that warmth is obtained at a sacrifice of the health of the animal and pure air. Shut a man up in a tight, small box. The air may be warm, but it will soon lay him out dead and cold if he continues to breathe it. If stables are tight, they should have high ceilings; if they are not tight, but open to admit cold currents of air from all directions, they are equally frothy.

Public opinion in the United States is of late years but the raving of a mob led by madmen. The men of reason and moderation are not only unheeded, but have been compelled to shelter from the storm of passion by retiring from public affairs. They see that any effort to arrest the madness of the hour would not only be unavailing, but would be a useless sacrafice of themselves. An obvious prudence, therefore, and not an unmanly cowardice, constrains them to seclusion.

It is hard to personate and act a part long; for where truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavoring to return and will peep out and betray herself sometime or other.—*Tillotson.*

The love of country produces good manners, and good manners also love of country.

The less we satisfy our particular passions, the more we leave to our general.

There is many a vain woman whose character would as ill bear inspection and analysis as her little girl's doll.

A charming female writer says that the men like to pick the ladies to pieces. It is certainly very pleasant sometimes take them apart.

Bell on his wife, could not bestow one tear of sorrow when she died, her life had made so many flow, that all the briny fount was dried.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 16th, 1864. No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 284—tf.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst, he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 25, 1865. 268—tf.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE: For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

NOTICE.

Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson, and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.

G. W. CORBET, Jailor.
December 28, 1864. 3t—w6m.

STOP THE THIEF! $500 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES, 1 MILE NORTHWEST of Yanceyville, N. C., on the night of the 19th February, a small dark brown or black mare mule, about ten years old, in very good order. She is a square built, nice made animal. No particular marks recollected except the rubbing or marks of gear.

I will give the above reward of $500 for the arrest of the thief with sufficient evidence to convict him, or a suitable reward for the delivery of the mule, or information which will lead to her recovery.

JOS. C. PINNIX.
March 6. 268—w4t.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 203—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8th, 1865

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATELY proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will first convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the Third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
March 9. 271—d1w.

AXES, SHOVELS, PLOWS, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Medium Sized Grubbing Hoes,
3 " No. 9 Plows,
5 " No. 11 "
4 " No. 60 "
1 " No. 2 Two horse Livingston Plows,
1000 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts.
200 pounds Horse Shoes.
All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, at
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S
North State Iron and Brass Works.
March 3, 1865. 266—tf

Confederate States Depository,
RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE PRESent the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. B. HARRISON,
270—6t. Depository.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 350 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864 218—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagap, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hoge, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Ashew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oct 29, 1864 162—tf

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.
Price per hundred 75 00
" " dozen 10 00
" " single copy 1 00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865 216—tf.

READ IT!

THE ABDUCTION! THE ABDUCTION!

A THRILLING TALE OF REAL LIFE IN CALIFORnia and Mexico, by W. P. Wilkins, Esq.

Commenced in the

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

this week. Ready to-day.

Subscription $20 for six months; single copies $1.
WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE KEYSTONE, for March, will be ready in a few days.
March 13, 1865. 278—2t.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
jan 18—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 284—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

1865. 1865.
CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING A NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

SUCH AS

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Feb.				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mar				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Sept						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Apr.							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
May		1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
Jun.					1	2	3	Dec.						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
Commissioner.
161—tf.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25 000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assist. Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offutt, of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY AND WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reilly
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wcot[illegible]
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan,	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lenkford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Venbook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Spain,
66	J H Nothercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford.
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col. W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj. W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel, J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1 Bat.			D. W. Millard.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake, do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaste.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Byrum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J H Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange, Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willis J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA.
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16 1865

OUR PEOPLE at all times eager to hear news, are no doubt especially so just now. We would be exceedingly gratified to be able to accommodate them. But we must confess that the stock on hand is not very flattering. We received no papers yesterday, except our neighbors of this city and they, we suppose, are not very much better posted as to the doings in the outside portion of the world than ours if; and if not to-day, it is very certain that their stock is *beautifully small*. So far as we can see the stock of reliable news from a distance is likely to remain quite small till the mails become more regular than now. By the way if they had been more so heretofore than they have been, perhaps we might be better able to account for the present irregularity to our satisfaction. That there may be other uses for the rolling stock on our railroads, which are even more important than telling our readers and ourself, that nothing of importance has recently transpired, and giving the enemy the benefit of our sage surmises on that head, is possible. But considerations of this sort cannot have caused all the failures and complaints of some weeks ago. Can it have happened because some of the Postmasters, out of harm's way, have been demoralized? We will not undertake to say, without we knew more certainly. But these difficulties about the irregularity of the mails without reason are among the things of the past, if not of the present. And we have perhaps enough to do to "let by gones be by gones," and attend to the things of the present. And in this connection, we gather within the limits of our city this important item of fresh news, that it is at least possible that "*Billy Patterson*" may be struck again soon, but at what point the affair will occur, how hard he will be struck, and whether he will strike back again, and if he does how hard he will strike, we prefer time should reveal, than for us to attempt any awkward surmise about it.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON in whose hands is placed in some measure, the welfare of North Carolina for the present, is not only skillful and brave, but beloved generally by his soldiers; and we hear evidences of it, spoken of, which if true, as we presume they are, show that he is *the right man in the right place;* and that the country will reap more benefit from his being placed in this present command, than we had anticipated, although he has been all along one of those Generals in whom we had placed most confidence.

WE PUBLISHED on yesterday a telegram stating that Gen. Whiting died at Governor's Island last Friday, from wounds received in the defence of Fort Fisher.

Though some of our cotemporaries gravely insinuated, nay, we believe, spoke out in tones of censure of the conduct of somebody in office, who was alleged to have been culpable in not taking the proper steps to prevent that sad misfortune, in the censure of any one on that account, we never indulged. We believe, however, that the press and the people universally accorded to Gen. Whiting the most distinguished gallantry on that occasion; and in his death the South has lost one of her bravest defenders.

COUNCIL OF STATE. The following appointments have been made by the Council of State:

Board of Internal Improvements.—Henry Nutt, of New Hanover and John D. Hyman of Henderson.

Literary Board.—Prof. Richard Sterling of Guilford, L. C. Edwards, of Granville and W. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg.

CAPT. BASIL C. MANLY of this City so well and favorably known as the Commanding Officer of the Ellis Light Artillery ("Manly's Battery") has been promoted to the rank of Major.

SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.—A correspondent of the *Confederate*, writing from Kittrells says:

It is very gratifying to see the people of our State responding so promptly to the proclamation of our exce lent Governor, in regard to furnishing the army with provisions; it is but characteristic of good old North Carolina, and truly did our Governor say that to "their patriotism and charity he had never appealed in vain." No sir. Since the outbreak of this war has North Carolina been appealed to in vain by either State or Confederate authority? Freely has she given her sons to battle for her rights, and freely will she open her store houses to provide for her wants, and with that zealous patriot, Z. B. Vance at the head of her affairs she will continue to contribute liberally of all her resources to the end that we may obtain that great blessing, "Liberty," for which our forefathers endured so much, and fought so manfully, and which their children will preserve, or perish in the struggle.

BOTH PRINCIPALS KILLED IN A DUEL.—A fatal duel occurred last week near Memphis. The fight took place within three miles of the city, and the weapons used were shot guns, at twenty paces. The combatants, Mr. James Simpkins and Mr. James Scotts, neighbors of many years' standing, after stepping off the required distance, turned and fired simultaneously, with fatal effect to both. The first named received four buckshot, and the second twenty-four, causing death to ensue in both almost instantly.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

On the 28th of this month, in Clarksville, there will be a called meeting of the Stockholders of the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company. Business of the utmost importance will be before the meeting. We have authentic information that Dr. Smith will resign the presidency of the Company, and some one must be elected to succeed him. Measures must be immediately adopted to reconstruct the railroad from Manson to Clarksville, and to push forward the new line to Keysville.

It is of the first importance to secure the attendance of a quorum of Stockholders. To affect this it is absolutely necessary that every individual Stockholder should appear either in person or by proxy. The stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company should by all means be represented. And the Board of Aldermen of Clarksville should not fail to appoint some one to represent them.—Measures have already been taken to secure the representation of all Richmond stock.—*Clarksville Tobacco Plant.*

For the Conservative.

A portion of the citizens of Granville county met at the Court House in the town of Oxford, on Tuesday the 7th inst., for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for a liberal response to the appeal of Governor Vance in behalf of the army when Jno. C. Taylor, Esq., was called to the chair and Roger O. Gregory was requested to act as secretary.

The chairman, on assuming the chair, patriotically reviewed the *infamous* proposition made by the President of the United States to our commissioners; the present situation, and urged the necessity of sustaining our armies in the field, in a few forcible and cogent remarks.

It was determined to appoint a committee of three in each Captain's district in the county, to solicit contributions, by donation, loan or purchase, to collect the supplies at the tithing depot and other convenient places, and have them forwarded to the army through our indefatigable commissary agent who promised to render every facility in his power, in furtherance of so noble and patriotic an enterprise: when upon the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ROGER O. GREGORY, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, March 8 h, 1865.

THE ROANOKE VALLEY RAILROAD.

From the very commencement of this war the Commonwealth of Virginia has exhibited a rare spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism. She has expended her blood and treasure freely and without stint, for the promotion of the common cause. She has furnished a fresh illustration of this noble spirit by a recent enactment of her General Assembly That body, a few days since, by a unanimous vote of both houses, made an appropriation of $600,000 towards the construction of the Roanoke Valley Railroad, a word imperiously demanded as a military necessity, and which work, for this reason, it is the peculiar and sole province of the Confederate Government to construct.

Towards this important enterprise this appropriation of money is all that Virginia can do. She cannot control the labor or railroad iron of the country. If she could she would. These on the contrary the Government can control. If at all awake to the exigencies of the nation the Confederate authorities, civil as well as military, cannot hesitate one moment to furnish both the iron and labor requisite to build this road, and that with all possible dispatch.

The officers of the Government at this post, charged with the collection and transportation of the subsistence, emphatically say that inadequacy of transportation is a much more serious evil here than scarcity of supplies.

There is a vast quantity of commissary stores, meat and grain, waiting transportation to the army from the lower Roanoke, both on the Virginia and North Carolina side of that river. If the twenty-two miles of railroad from Clarksville to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad were constructed the facility of transportation would be increased almost beyond computation. Three weeks diligent use of all the present transportation by land or water could not effect as much as this railroad would do in one day. To accomplish this most desirable change the Government need only lay down a railroad track of twenty-two miles over our old road-bed, which a most distinguished civil engineer, after examination, pronounces to be in as good order as the road-bed of either the Danville or Southside Railroad.

The sills and iron alone remain to be laid. By the exercise of due energy this can be accomplished within thirty days, and the railroad to Clarksville complete If not done and that promptly the omission can only be reputed to ignorance, blindness or the most culpable and fatal supineness.—*Clarksville Tobacco Plant.*

TRADE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

We find the following in the New Orleans correspondence of the New York *Herald*:

BRISK TRADE.

The Rio Grande has flourished ever since the blockade of the ports on the gulf. A constant shipment of cotton from every portion of the State, besides large quantities from Arkansas and Louisiana, to Eagle Pass, Laredo, Rio Grande City and Brownsville, has been kept up by the speculator and the State and rebel authorities for over three years. At present the rebel cotton bureau has the exclusive control of all cotton in the State. Under the regulations of this bureau, the producer or owner of cotton is required to sell one-half to the Government, receiving therefor about 25 cts. per pound in rebel money, and a permit to take the other half to the Mexican market. This trade has enabled the Trans-Mississippi Department of the rebel Government to furnish medicines and clothing to the army, and the trade. It has enabled them to procure coffee, domestics, prints, boots, shoes, medicines, etc.

While speaking of this trade, it may not be out of place to allude to the prosperity of Matamoras.—Every house is occupied in the city and rents are enormously high. A store which rented for a few hundred dollars only before the cotton trade commenced, now commands thousands of dollars per year. The carpenter and brick mason are busily engaged in the erecting stores in every part of the city, and so soon as they are completed they are filled with goods. The expense of living there is from one to three dollars in specie. Greenbacks have not been recognized by the Emperor yet, and of course have to take a back seat. I noticed but little business doing in Brownsville; the terror of our forces being before the eyes of the merchants there they keep their stocks of goods light. The city of Bagdad also deserves a favorable mention. Where but two or three board shanties, now stands Bagdad, a full grown town, with a population of not far from 4,000. It can boast of first class hotels, boarding houses, well filled with goods saloons and restaurants without number, and last, though not least, a city police, which maintains order by night and by day. Cotton is king in Matamoras and Bagdad without doubt, for it gives them all the vitality they possess.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.

The agricultural products of Texas during the past two years have been fully equal to the demand. The crop of corn just harvested throughout Eastern Texas is immense, while the cereal grains, particularly wheat, are superior in quality, though limited in quantity. The meat is also good in all parts of the State, which will supply the inhabitants with bacon without drawing upon their corn crop to make it.

THE COTTON CROP.

Cotton was planted the past season only in limited quantity, while the yield will be very meagre indeed. The cotton growers would undoubtedly have grown more of the staple had they not been interfered with. Just at the time of preparing the ground for the crop most of their hands were ordered to work on fortifications in various parts of the State. It was also urged by the military authorities that the true policy was to plant corn and not cotton. Again the planters were so frequently annoyed with "cotton orders" that many refused to plant cotton at all. The two previous crops of cotton were good, and they are by no means exhausted.

Cities are the great theatre where the grand tragedy of Man is played with the most vivid representation.

"Wood is the thing after all." As the man with the wooden leg said when the mad dog bit it.

POLICY OF MR. LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION—SPEECH OF MR. LONG, OF OHIO.

[Washington House of Representatives, Feb. 7th, 1865.]

Mr. Long commenced by denying that the policy of war and subjugation had been settled by the result of the late Presidential election. Those who honestly and sincerely believe the war is wrong, wrong in principle, and can by no possibility achieve any valuable result, but that on the contrary its continuance will impoverish and ruin the country, both North and South, are in duty bound to express such views when the subject is presented for consideration.

Truth is powerful and mighty, and our opponents of the majority, and their representatives in the Administration, may change their views and adopt a different policy at any time; so may the majority of the people at home. Mr. Lincoln himself, as I have been informed, in July, 1861, in a conversation with gentlemen from Kentucky, some of whom are upon this floor, said, "that if a majority of the South were not ready for the Union, and were not restrained from the expression of loyal sentiments by military violence, then this war was more than a blunder; it was a gigantic crime." It is fair to assume that, if the President can become satisfied upon this point, of which I have not the slightest doubt, he will act upon such conviction; at any rate, neither he nor his friends have any cause of complaint against those who adopt his conclusions upon testimony satisfactory to them.

* * * * * * *

SEPARATION ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL.

Sir, cast your eye over the examples of history, and you will find uniformly wars for independence and separation of geographical parts successful upon the side of the separationists. When the affections of large masses of the people in such geographical divisions become alienated from each other, and such alienation is succeeded by feelings of relentless hostility, it has always been found impossible to hold them in common bonds. Look at the separation of Portugal from Spain, of Holland from Spain subsequently of Holland from Belgium, of the United States from England, of Mexico from Spain, South America from Spain, St. Domingo from France, of Texas from Mexico Greece, from Turkey, and numerous other instances; in every one of which the cry for separation upon one side was answered by armed coercion and subjugation on the other. In all of them the odds as to wealth, power and numbers were as great in favor of the coercion party as they are in the present instance. Yet, in each case I repeat, the coercing policy failed, ending only in ignominy and defeat, as it must ever do under the providence of God, because it is in derogation of his laws. * * * * * *

No superb structure resting upon falsehood and error can endure. Wars for geographical, unity end in disintegration Wars for religious uniformity end in further religious divisions. Although the odds may apparently be in favor of the coercion party, yet they really, on account of the physical and moral difficulties of the undertaking, are with the separationists. Our army has done all that brave men could do. No soldiers have ever fought better. They have, in the main, been ably commanded; but brave as they are, and able as have been their commanders, they cannot overcome impossibilities. The extermination of the Southern people is an impossibility. The failure of success proceeds from the fact that eight or ten million people, fighting upon their own soil, are fully a match for eighteen million whose armies have to be transported vast distances and at frightful expense to the scene of action. Time and space fight upon the side of the assailed, and will make up for the difference in numbers.

So much for the mere physical differences that attend the war upon our part. It has been waged for four years upon a scale the magnitude of which has astonished the world. Armies so immense were never brought into the field by any civilized country of three times our population. The experiment of war has been fully tried, and has resulted in widening the breach it was intended to heal, and it has well been denominated in the Chicago platform "a failure." It is useless for gentlemen to deny this; they may point to the territory that has been apparently won, and the victories that we have gained, but what results have followed? The victories have been barren and unproductive of good, and the territory won is really nothing but the ground our brave soldiers stand upon, and which is commanded by their guns. The wave of the hostile population divided by the invading army closes up immediately behind it, and the feelings of the people are more intensely bitter against us, and they are more thoroughly united for separation from us than they were when the war commenced. None of the consequences have followed the capture of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Savannah, and other points, that were anticipated by the advocates of the present policy, and it is equally certain that a similar disappointment would follow the capture of Richmond, Charleston, and other strongholds yet in their possession.

The war is ostensibly waged to preserve intact our political institutions; it is, in fact, destroying them. Instead of being calculated to prevent future changes and revolutions, it is really begetting them. Those who desire to preserve existing conditions of society and be spared future revolutions should use their influence to bring the war to a speedy termination. It is unsettling everything. It is engendering discord and bitterness where before there was concord and harmony. It is developing opposition of interests where before there was supposed to be uniformity. It is creating sectional interests, differences and animosities, in addition to those heretofore existing. It is multiplying the germs of a terrible social change and revolution. The most radical, revolutionary, and disorganizing doctrines have been brought into vogue by the war; doctrines which sweep away the whole fabric of our institutions. We are, in fact, vibrating between anarchy and despotism. Some of the questions already growing out of the war will be impossible to settle, and may produce evils scarcely inferior to the war itself. The most hateful elements of discord and strife have now fairly entered the American body politic, and he would be a wonderful physician, indeed, who could cause them to be exorcised.

The experiment now being tried at so fearful a sacrifice of blood and treasure will in the end demonstrate to the world that confederacies cannot be held together by the mad policy of coercion.—Governments deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and existing only in the hearts and affections of the people, cannot be held together by force, but they may be preserved by a spirit of compromise and mutual concession, which gentlemen on the other side of the House never were willing to exhibit, even to save the Union that they profess to regard as so precious. I repeat that many of the adherents of the administration considered their prejudices and their abstract and pernicious theories far more important than the Union. I am somewhat doubtful of the sincerity of their devotion to the Union now, when I remember how easily they could have saved it by a slight modification of their views, and how stubbornly they refused it. Men who cannot conquer and make some surrender of abstract prejudices for the general good are not likely to give the last dollar in defence of the Union, and undoubtedly prefer to be the last man themselves.

England in her tremendous wars with Napoleon and the greater part of continental Europe, which for long years was arrayed on his side, and when her expenses went up to seven hundred millions a year, paid one-half of the war expenses as she went along. This was an evidence that they were not willing to seek the temporary profits which the war gave, and then cast the great burden of the expenses upon posterity. It was an earnest of the last dollar from which our war patriots have recoiled. It took Great Britain eight hundred years to run up a debt less in amount, and at a rate of interest not one half as great as that we have incurred in three and a half years. These eight hundred years reach from William the Conqueror to to Victoria. They embrace all her wars of conquest and defence In them are included the glories of the Edwards and the Henries, of Elizabeth, of Cromwell, of William, of Annie, and the Georgies. They call to mind the memories of Agincourt and Cressy, of Blenheim and Waterloo, of Marlborough and Wellington. They embrace the gigantic wars with France, when she was four times conquered, and when her towns were held for years by English garrisons. They include the repulse of the Spanish Armada, the terrible civil war of Cromwell, and the gigantic expenses of her combat with the French Revolution, which alone lasted more than a quarter of a century, and during which she had under her pay and subsidy the hordes of Russians, Austrians, Prussians and Germans, that twice dethroned Napoleon and twice marched to Paris.—They include her seven years' war of coercion upon America for the subjugation of the seceded colonies; and they include the acquisition of a territory in all parts of the globe so immense that upon it the sun never sets. Yes all this cost less than our three and a half years' miserable, sectional war,

We have been taught to regard the British government as corrupt and expensive. It has had its head, and in its councils, many of the most corrupt and dishonest men the world has ever known, and yet, with all corruption and profligacy, England to-day has a debt less in amount than the audited and unaudited debt, including the contingent war claims that have already been incurred by this Administration in the prosecution of the war. A few more facts in illustration: The wealth of Great Britain is thirty-two thousand million dollars. Our debt is the largest, and its interest is twice as great, and yet Great Britain has twice as much property to be assessed for taxation as the United States.—The standing armies of Europe to-day are four and a half million men, which is about equal to the number of male adults in the United States, and yet the cost of maintaining these almost fabulous armaments is not half as great as that of the United States. Europe has the accumulated wealth of centuries, she has her two hundred and fifty million people, and she maintains five or six times as many soldiers in the field as we do, at half the expense—I mean at half the expense that we have promised to pay, for not a dollar of it has yet been paid. If Europe is oppressed and ground to the earth with her war expenses, what would be our condition under the actual money system? I do non suppose, Mr Chairman, that one-half, probably not one-third of this debt has been incurred in the legitimate prosecution of the war.

The evidences of the debt are not in the pay of the soldiers, who get less than their exposure entitle them to receive, but are to be seen in the marble palaces in the luxurious equipages that dazzle so splendidly around the persons of the government contractors; there is where the money has gone which we have promised to pay, and upon which promises they have realized; you will find it accounted for in part in the report and speeches of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes.) Traces of it may be seen in the affair of the Catiline, the Opdyke trial, and in other disclosures of a similar character. The substantial reason why Great Britain paid one-half of her war expenses as they were incurred, while we pay little or nothing, is because the class of persons to whom the debt in England was owing sat in Parliament and voted the taxes; in our country, on the contrary, it is those who have to assist in paying the debt that have the privileges of enacting the laws. Beyond this, and therefore connected with the payment of this huge incubus, lie the spectre of a despotical government; with its aristocracy and its standing army, indispensable auxiliaries in the work.

BARBARITY OF THE WAR.

The Anglo Saxon race claims for itself the highest stand point in the pinacle of civilization and refinement, and the American type acknowledges no superior. How near do we come to the standard of perfection set up by ourselves? We are now in the midst of a sectional war, overshadowing in its enormities any civil or sectional war that has preceded it. The cry of our pulpits and churches, with a few highly creditable exceptions, instead of "peace on earth and good will to man," has been for blood! Desolated homesteads and impoverished communities attest our capacity for self-destruction, and dispatches like the following from a general in the field to the President of the United States are received with joy and exultation by those who claim to be the followers of the Prince of Peace:

"I have destroyed over two thousand barns filled with wheat and hay and farming instruments, over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat; all the houses within an area of five miles were burned."

Such is the boasting of a Federal officer in the field; but while the party rejoice at this indiscriminate conflagration of the homes and property of aged infirmity and helpless innocence, the cry of the widow and the fatherless ascend to God for that vengeance which sooner or later is visited on all iniquity.

Well may the despots of Europe hold us up as a warning to their unquiet subjects.

In a previous address which I had the honor to make upon the floor I expressed my belief that the only issue before us was either recognition of the separate independence of the seceded States or the complete extermination of the people who inhabit them—extermination in its broadest and completest sense. The issue is independence or extermination, and I am sorry to say that a very large portion of what presumptuously arrogates to itself the morality and religion of the country not only professes itself willing to favor extermination, but loudly and emphatically demands it.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, it is with unutterable shame and humiliation that I confess it; they do demand the extermination of eight million Christian men and women; men and women who for three quarters of a century were united with them in the bonds of church fellowship, who knelt at the same altar, gathered around the same communion table, and worshipped the same God; men and women of the same race and lineage, speaking the same language, reared under the same institutions, and united to them by the strongest ties; whose ancestors, hand in hand with our ancestors, purchased our and their liberties with their common blood.

It is this race and this people that they now propose to exterminate from the face of the earth, as if they were beasts of the field or reptiles of the plain. And for what, Mr. Chairman? I emphatically repeat, for what is this sentence of unequalled atrocity decreed? Simply because they have chosen to run a race of political existence separate and apart from us, leaving us all our rights and privileges, and only claiming the same rights which their and our ancestors asserted in the Declaration of Independence. For that a doom has been pronounced upon them which humanity recoiled from even in the case of the Mormons, and the still stronger example against the bloody and ferocious savages of the desert. Alas! how degenerate is such Christianity—how unutterably cruel and enormous the spirit in which it is conceived!

Strange that many old men will make love when they can't see their mistresses except through spectacles, nor hear them except through ear trumpets.

Unsound thoughts are not as easily drawn from a man's head as unsound teeth, and it is generally a more disagreeable operation.

If men and women are not ashamed to get married, it seems strange that they generally do it just as rogues run away—between two days.

The soul in its divinest moods is ever an orphan—a wanderer that kisses old gravestones and dreams of old homes in new heaven.

"THY WILL BE DONE."

"My God and Father!" while I stray
Far from my home in life's rough way,
Oh! teach me from my heart to say
Thy will be done.

Though dark my path and sad my lot,
Let me "be still," and murmur not,
Or breathe the prayer divinely taught,
Thy will be done.

What though in lonely grief I sigh,
For friends beloved no longer nigh;
Submissive still would I reply,
Thy will be done.

If but my fainting heart be blest
With thy sweet Spirit for its guest,
My God! to thee I leave the rest—
Thy will be done.

Renew my will from day to day,
Blend it with thine, and take away
All that makes it hard to say,
Thy will be done.

Then when on earth I breathe no more
The prayer oft mixed with tears before,
I'll sing upon a happier shore,
Thy will be done.

HOW TO WIN A WOMAN.

"It's very easy to make yourself popular among the ladies. Don't stand back and tremble, and think because your haven't the figure of Adonis or the face of Apollo, you stand no chance at all. It is not mustaches and straight noses that do the business. Women bless their souls, don't care a fig for such thing! Only remember a few little preliminaries, and you can make them like you, even if your hair is red and your mouth wide! When you go to make an evening call, don't start too early. Ladies are not well pleased to be caught before their curls and basques are arranged.

Be particularly careful not to sit down on the cat or kick the dog across the floor—the girls are sure to appreciate any one who knows how to be polite to their pets. If there's a piece of worsted work, admire it; don't mistake the artificial flowers in the vase for real; if the young lady is doing crotchet-work, ask her if she can't teach you. Beyond everything, don't tip back in chairs; every crack in the fragile furniture is your friendship. And when she begins to yawn behind her pocket handkerchief, take up your hat and go. "Short and sweet, long and bitter," is the motto.

When you are walking with a lady, don't be striding along until she has to run to keep up with you—the first thing you know she will turn off home. Notice just how she walks, and modulate your gait accordingly. If she meets a feminine acquaintance and stops for a nice little chat, it is essential that you should not manifest impatience by balancing first on one foot and then on the other. If she wants to look into a shop window, stop and admire too, though you may not know a ribbon, from a railway station. When you come to a crossing, give her the whole of it and go meekly into the mud. Tell her how becoming her bonnet is, and implore her to wear it the next time she goes to the opera with you. If you meet a rival young gentleman at her house, don't be rude to him—it is the worst policy in the world. Be as polite as possible to him; crush him, if you can, with courtesy.

Never laugh loud in a parlor, and remember to speak low. It's just as well not to talk very much yourself; let the ladies have the preference, and they will prefer your society accordingly. Be blind and deaf to whatever they choose to keep from your sight and hearing—a steel spring escaping from a crinoline for instance, or papa in the hall wondering "whether that young fellow means to go home to-night or not?" Nothing is easier than to be a favorite with the ladies. Humor them, wait on them, study their peculiarities, be always ready to escort them anywhere, amuse them when they are dull, and laugh with them when they are lively; and though you may be homely as a hedge fence, they will like you ten times better than the handsome blockhead who thinks his looks are going to do everything for him.

New Advertisements.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

I. CAPT BENJ. ROBINSON HAS BEEN ASSIGNED to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at the Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post; and officers and soldiers found in the city who are absent without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands. By order,

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.

S. C. JAMES, Adjutant.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order,

F. M. PARKER.
Col. Commanding Post.

S. C. JAMES, Adjutant. 276—tf.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45.

* * * * * * *

V. ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARRIVING IN Raleigh will at once report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commanding Post for Register. Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker will immediately organize a sufficient guard and arrest and send to the army all who are absent without proper authority.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
A. A. General.

276—12t.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 14, 1865.

(Extract,)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44.

* * * * * * *

II. ALL CONFEDERATE OFFICERS AND MEN DEserted at Savannah, or Charleston, during November, and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st inst., having been duly exchanged, it is hereby ordered that all such men shall be immediately assembled at Camp Stokes, Greensboro', and Camp Holmes, Raleigh, where they will receive further orders.

The special attention of all Enrolling Officers is called to this Order, and Circular No 12, Current series, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C. Quartermasters will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
A. A. General.

276—4t.

Notice—Exemption from the Army.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO EMPLOY A MAIL Carrier. Any one wishing an exemption can secure it if application is made to me immediately. Good moral character required.

MARCELLUS JORDAN,
Mail Contractor, Greensboro'.

March 15, 1865. 275—4t*